



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Somalia

Aidid Forces Reportedly Capture Hargeysa; Egal Escapes

EA1611191194 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The city of Hargeysa is fully under the control of the SNM, Somali National Movement. Muhammad Ibrahim Egal has fled toward Berbera. This was stated by the spokesman of the Great National Reconciliation Conference for Somalis.

The spokesman said that on Monday, 14 November 1994, forces commanded by Egal provocatively attacked SNM forces stationed south of Hargeysa at 1600. The SNM forces repulsed them at 1800 and pursued them, killing 70 and capturing 200 of their reinforcements. They were defeated and fled and merged among the people. The spokesman said Muhammad Ibrahim Egal, who was behind these acts of banditry, fled to Berbera. The SNM forces, joined by former members misled by Egal, are mopping up on the road between Hargeysa and Berbera with the aim of liberating Berbera town from the gangsters headed by Muhammad Ibrahim Egal.

The spokesman expressed regret over the outbreak of war in the northern regions, which the SNM had tried to prevent and had tried hard to settle the misunderstanding through political dialogue. However, now there is no choice but to liquidate the bandit gangs because they launched the provocative attack.

The spokesman linked the issue to a meeting held between the Egal group and individuals from Mogadishu at which they agreed to undermine the great national reconciliation conference for Somalis by sabotaging it and for Egal to destabilize the northern regions to enable the other individuals to stir up instability in the central regions. The spokesman said both these objective had failed, thank God. He added that the individuals had signed a document expressing pleasure that the northern regions had become a separate republic. The spokesman also told journalists that contacts with the factions not so far attending the conference were being made.

Egal Forces, Tur Supporters Clash in Somaliland

AB1711100094 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, Nov 17 (AFP)—Rebels in the secessionist Somaliland region of northern Somalia attacked the capital Hargeysa this week forcing civilians and foreign aid workers to flee, a UN official said Thursday [17 November] from Mogadishu.

UN spokesman George Bennett told AFP that Hargeysa came under attack Tuesday by forces loyal to Abdirahman Tur the founder of the breakaway Republic of Somaliland, who was ousted in February last year.

Bennett said from the Somali capital Mogadishu that approximately 20 foreign aid workers were being evacuated to nearby Djibouti. But he said no contact had been made with a German anthropologist working in the area independently.

The current "president" of the state proclaimed in what was British Somaliland, Muhammad Ibrahim Egal, told the BBC in an interview early Thursday that at least 30 people had been killed in the fighting. He said his troops were engaged in "mopping up" operations.

Bennett said both sides claimed to be in control of Hargeysa.

Relief agencies in radio contact with their headquarters reported Thursday morning that the situation in Hargeysa was calm. Bennett said militias loyal to Tur attacked a police station and a market in the capital and spoke of 13 killed, mostly civilians.

Bennett said Tur's supporters claimed to control Hargeysa and that Egal had fled to his stronghold of Berbera, some 300 km (180 miles) to the northeast on the Gulf of Aden.

The rebels put the death toll at 80 and claimed to have captured 200 of Egal's fighters, Bennett added.

In his interview with the BBC, Egal said the rebel militias were not in control of any part of Hargeysa but were using what he called "urban guerrilla tactics" to launch attacks in several parts of the city. "They are a nuisance and we are trying to deal with them," he said.

Egal said the rebels were out to exact revenge on his government for ordering troops to dislodge them from Hargeysa airport where they made money by levying taxes on arriving and departing flights.

Somaliland declared itself independent after the overthrow of dictator Somali Mohamed Siad Barre in January 1991 and up to now had escaped the worst of the faction-fighting affecting the rest of Somalia. The break-away state has not been recognised internationally by any country.

Egal replaced Tur, Somaliland's founding president, after a council of elders passed a vote of no confidence in him in February last year.

Tur has since denounced the self-declared Republic and proclaimed his readiness to rejoin a united Somalia under a federal system, while Egal has refused to renounce independence.

The rest of the country meanwhile is divided among warring clans, and the UN Security Council has ordered the withdrawal of the last 15,000 UN troops from Somalia by the end of next March after failure of the clan leaders to agree on a government of national unity.

13 Die, 25 Wounded

AB1611222294 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 16 Nov 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] For weeks now, the leader of the self-declared Somaliland Republic, Muhammad Egal, has been in a dilemma over what to do about a militia group that has been occupying the airport at Hargeysa, the territory's capital. The militia is apparently loyal to Abdirahman Tur, the man Muhammad Egal replaced. To begin with, Egal left the militia alone. Then he sent in his own forces to dislodge them, but apparently opposition militias are still active, and now, there has been an armed attack in the center of Hargeysa. From Hargeysa, Ali Nour faxed this report.

The fighting broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when opposition gunmen attacked Hargeysa's Central Police Station. The gunmen were traveling in a vehicle mounted with a heavy automatic weapon and part of the police station was destroyed when it was hit directly by two shells. The gunmen then moved on to Hargeysa's Central Market, where they started fighting with the police. The fighting intensified when Army reinforcements arrived in the market place. People scattered in all directions, while merchants gathered up their goods and fled. All shops in central Hargeysa were closed. The opposition militia maintained control of central Hargeysa until later in the evening. The shooting stopped at evening prayers, and Hargeysa was very quiet all night long.

This morning, the Army staged a counterattack, and the gunmen left the center of the town. However, shooting continued in other parts of Hargeysa. Thirteen people were killed during yesterday's fighting, and about 25 people were wounded. Almost all the casualties are civilians. President Egal addressed the nation on radio last night. He condemned the attack and described the gunmen as terrorists.

Tanzania

Prime Minister: Elections De Facto Evidence of Opposition

EA1511201094 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Dodoma the prime minister and the first vice president, Honorable John Malecela, has stressed to all political parties and Tanzanians in general that peace and stability should be maintained during any election time in the country. Hon. Malecela made the remarks today soon after the parliamentary

session started in Dodoma. He said the recent civic elections were a lesson to Tanzanians because of the stable and competent manner in which they were conducted. Hon Malecela paid tribute to all political parties in the country which took part in the elections adding that the elections proved that an opposition really existed in the country. He said it was clear that the ruling party landslide victory in the civic elections came about easily.

Norway Freezes Aid Due to 'Irregularities'

EA1611085994 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Norway has announced that it was withholding approximately 15 million U.S. dollars in aid to Tanzania. A statement issued by the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Dar es Salaam today said the move had been taken following the suspected irregularities with regard to payment of taxes and import duties. The statement said the aid, which was soon to be released, had been frozen pending investigation into the tax evasion affair, which also involves the Ministry of Finance. The Norwegian minister for development cooperation, Miss Kari Nordheim, says she views the matter as extremely serious, adding that if the allegations prove to be correct, it will seriously affect the international reputation of Tanzania. It will also reduce the possibilities of a successful implementation of the economic reform program.

Aid Freeze Called 'Disastrous'

EA1711141094 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 0330 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] An editorial in the DAILY NEWS discusses the step by Norway in suspending the assistance to Tanzania despite a pledge to provide development aid. The editor contends that we would be deceiving ourselves if we believed that such a step was not disastrous. Such a step also tarnishes our image in the eyes of sponsors who have been our benefactors for many years in the past. The editor sees the sum of 70 billion shillings as a means of solving problems in various sectors such as in education, health and other sectors. He endorses a statement made by the resident Norwegian envoy that this country could be self-sufficient in its development if it improved the efficiency of its tax collection. The editor advises Tanzanians to be calm and to desist from embezzling government funds.

Mbeki Denies Military Intervention in Angola

*MB1611154294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1501
GMT 16 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] National Assembly Nov 16 SAPA—There was no truth whatsoever in press reports that South Africa would intervene militarily in Angola if the peace agreement between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] was not signed on Sunday [20 November], Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said on Wednesday.

Replying to a question by Mr Willem Botha (FF) [Freedom Front] during president's question time, he said the misconception was the result of bad reporting.

He had stated that the South African Government, together with other governments in southern Africa, would take all necessary steps to ensure that the Angolan peace agreement was signed. Countries in the region had agreed to meet to discuss their options if the Angolan peace process collapsed. "The military option did not exist at any time," Mr Mbeki said.

Official on Government's Role in Angolan Talks

*MB1611185794 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 16 Nov 94*

[Interview with Foreign Office official Rusty Evans in Cape Town by correspondent Jeremy Skeet; date not given—from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There may be some disappointment that the signing of a peace agreement between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels has been postponed until the weekend, but at least a truce in the civil war has been declared.

Last week, at the height of the fighting around UNITA's headquarters at Huambo, even a truce seemed to be unattainable, but the Frontline States sent their big diplomatic guns to Lusaka, including President Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Mandela of South Africa. With President Mandela was senior Foreign Office official Rusty Evans. On the line to Cape Town, Jeremy Skeet asked him what role South Africa played in getting the truce.

[Begin recording] [Evans] In fact, we have played a modest role. The agreement that one hopes will be signed next Sunday is the agreement that has been negotiated, painstakingly, by the United Nations special representative Alioune Beye, who is to be congratulated for his efforts. South Africa had no role in that regard.

[Skeet] But has Mr. Mandela, or any part of his government, been in contact with UNITA and the government, because, a couple of days ago, it seems that the process had fallen off course?

[Evans] Yes, we have been in touch with the government in Luanda on a sporadic basis. We do also have an embassy in Luanda. To be very frank with you, we have very little communication or means of communication with UNITA and have not been in close contact or contact at all with UNITA for some time now.

[Skeet] In yesterday's meeting, when President Mandela and President Mugabe were in Lusaka, did any of the two countries issue threats to any of the two parties, saying that, look, if you don't get around the table and sign this peace agreement, sanctions and everything else may follow or military intervention may follow?

[Evans] Absolutely, not at all. The discussions that took place in Lusaka yesterday were purely related to encouragement of the military commanders to carry out the function that they, in terms of the peace accord, were scheduled to perform. There was no question of any advice being given. [end recording]

Deputy Minister Pahad Discusses Foreign Policy

*MB1511110894 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
11 Nov 94 p 11*

[Report by Francois Lotter]

[FBIS Translated Text] South Africa must, through its foreign policy, destroy the myth that it is a European "outpost." South Africa's fate is inextricably linked to events in Africa, and it cannot hope to address important issues other than in a regional context, says Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad.

Africa, and specifically southern Africa, first. Thereafter comes the European Union [EU], North America, and the East. That is South Africa's foreign policy in a nutshell, without any frills, and simple to understand and implement.

Recently, in an address to the South African Institute for International Affairs, Mr. Pahad said it is important that South Africa take into account world tendencies when determining and implementing its foreign policy. He referred to three specific factors which largely influence international relations. These are the total collapse of the socialist world order, the general universal tendency toward the creation of political systems in which multi-party democracy, respect for human rights, and a more free market orientated economy feature, and the creation of three powerful economic groupings, namely the EU, the North American Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA, and the Association of South East Asian Nations, ASEAN.

According to Mr. Pahad, there are great expectations over South Africa's role in the creation of this new world order. From the outset it is important that South Africa becomes a part of Africa, and destroy the myth that it is a European outpost. "We are an African country. Our fate is inextricably linked to events on our continent. The countries of southern Africa can only achieve their

potential by close, joint, advantageous relations in the coordinated exploitation of national resources, the harmonization of trade practices, joint projects, and cooperation in technical and other areas of expertise.

South Africa cannot hope to address important issues such as continued economic growth, illegal immigrants, refugees, and drug and weapons smuggling unless it is done on a regional basis.

According to Mr. Pahad, South Africa is committed to ensuring that the whole spectrum of its expertise, as represented by the private sector, universities, research institutions, and government agencies is utilized in its relations with Africa. One of the major goals of South Africa's foreign policy will be to play a constructive role in promoting peace and stability in the region.

Mr. Pahad said outside Africa, South Africa will consolidate and expand its relations with the EU—jointly as well as bilaterally with individual EU member countries. In 1993 investments in South Africa by EU member countries totalled 59 billion rands. That was 52.4 percent of the total worldwide investment in South Africa in that year. EU aid to South Africa in 1994 has totalled 480 million rands thus far.

South Africa would also like to improve relations with the United States, the world's largest economic power, and South Africa's largest trading partner, as well as with Canada. In 1993 South Africa was 35th on the list of U.S. export markets. In that year South Africa imported goods to the value of 7.8 billion rands from the United States, and exported goods valued at 5.5 billion to that country. The U.S. contribution toward encouraging investment between 1994 and 1996 stands at 2.1 billion rands.

Mr. Pahad said that due to sanctions, this country had few political or economic links with Latin American countries, Asia, the Caribbean, and the Middle East. The potential there is unlimited. South Africa is drawing up a strategic plan in order to effectively utilize the tremendous potential.

Another important focus of South Africa's international relations is at multilateral level. Here South Africa's goals are focused on technical issues such as the environment, fisheries, air transport, weapons control, and many others.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is working with all the individual departments concerned, with the aim of developing a coordinated approach.

Mandela Calls U.S. Financial Aid 'Peanuts'

MB1711120294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela has described the amount of financial aid voted by the United States for the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] as peanuts. However, he qualified this

by saying that the United States had given support on a wide range of issues. He said he would have expected more from the United States, but both former President George Bush and President Bill Clinton had been very supportive.

World Bank Official Praises Development Program

MB1611211494 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1900 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The World Bank says African countries are not accepting responsibility for their own future, and they are too reliant on financial institutions and welfare organizations. This view was expressed by the World Bank's mission head in Johannesburg, Mr. (Isaac Sam). He said, however, that South Africa was moving in the right direction, because community needs were being addressed by the Reconstruction and Development Program. He said South Africa should, first and foremost, invest in its people through education and health care. It should also develop its manufacturing industry to enable it to compete internationally.

Denmark Allocates 430 Million Rands in Aid

MB1611185694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1703 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Nov 16 SAPA—Non-governmental organisations would continue to play an important role, particularly in creating capacity to ensure the implementation of Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) projects, Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo said on Wednesday [16 November].

He was speaking after signing an agreement with the Danish minister for development co-operation, Mr Poul Nielson [name and title as received], whose government has allocated R430 million [rands] in development aid to South Africa for the period 1994 to 1998. The money will be used for projects in land reform, rural development, education and training and black economic empowerment.

Mr Naidoo said Denmark was one of the major donors who had agreed to the government's approach of matching available donor funding to specific RDP priorities.

He said the government believed the NGO community had a vital role to play in the RDP and had accordingly requested donors to continue their assistance to NGOs.

Mr Nielson said between 25 and 30 percent of the total allocation would be channelled through NGOs. Denmark had a long history of supporting the struggle against apartheid and was pleased to continue providing assistance to help ensure the success of South Africa's new democracy.

Germany Agrees to 115 Million Rand Housing Grant

MB1611094094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0904 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Nov 16 SAPA—A R115-million [rands] housing grant for South African farmworkers has been agreed to by the German Ministry of Economic Co-Operation and Development, it was announced on Wednesday. The Ministries of Housing and Land Affairs and the minister in the office of the president have agreed to formulate a detailed application for the aid to the German Government. The finance department's interdepartmental co-ordinating committee for international development co-operation will oversee the project. The application is likely to include several pilot projects to develop, test and implement a new policy on farmworker settlement support.

Nearly 6,000 Illegal Immigrants Repatriated

MB1511185594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1453 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pietersburg Nov 15 SAPA—Nearly 6,000 illegal immigrants have been repatriated to Zimbabwe so far this year by the South African National Defence Force [SANDF]. A SANDF statement on Tuesday [15 November] said this was 2,000 more than in the comparative period last year. Attempts at illegal entry rose sharply in August and September when 2,000 people were caught trying to cross the border with Zimbabwe but dropped in October when 546 people were caught. Last year 900 people were caught trying to enter between August and October.

Process of Writing New Constitution Outlined

MB1511213494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2046 GMT 15 Nov 94

[Report by Dirk van Zyl]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Nov 15 SAPA—The appointment this week of the panel of independent experts to advise the Constitutional Assembly [CA] in its historic task of writing South Africa's final constitution over the next 18 months completed the CA's structural foundations.

From next 23 January, when the CA's 490 members (South Africa's 400 MPs and 90 senators) return from their Christmas recess, the constitution-writing process can be expected to "take off in earnest", in the words of Chairman Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

He told ambassadors during a special briefing in Cape Town on Tuesday he believed the success in reaching consensus in a short three months in which the CA structures and modules had been set up, "bodes well for the other part of the process...getting into the substance".

It also augured well for the new constitution being finalised by the interim constitution's deadline of 9 May 1996.

The substantive process starts on 23 January, when the six CA "theme committees" are scheduled to start an intensive month-long session prior to Parliament's official reopening when the National Assembly and Senate will resume plenary sessions.

The 30-member theme committees will deal with six demarcated areas: character of the democratic state, structure of government, relationship between levels of government, fundamental rights, judiciary and legal systems, and specialised structures of government. They are to study these constitutional aspects in depth and to serve as forums for increased public participation.

Deputy Chairman Mr Leon Wessels told the diplomats on Tuesday that although the CA process was legitimate "we will also reach out to the public at large".

South Africa wanted a home-grown constitution with maximum involvement of all communities and a special effort aimed at reaching disadvantaged sectors of the population.

"We want to try to set the ball rolling to ensure multi-party democracy is entrenched in the hearts and minds of people, and not just in the constitution-making process," Mr Wessels said.

"We will also sit and listen to what the communities have to tell us. At the end, we don't want to be accused that we drafted the constitution in isolation."

In terms of a work time-frame accepted by the CA last month, the theme committees—to be advised by their own technical experts—are to report by the end of June next year, after which a full draft text of the new constitution will be drawn up to be scrutinised by the public from the end of October.

The Constitutional Court has to certify that the final product complies with 34 principles enshrined in the interim constitution.

The other key CA structures are its 46-member Constitutional Committee, described by Mr Ramaphosa as the "engine room of the constitution-making process where most of the work will be done" and the 12-member Management Committee which has to ensure an ongoing basis that laid-down procedures are adhered to.

The panel of seven constitutional experts appointed this week has a twofold task: to provide advice when asked to do so by the chairman and to serve as a deadlock-breaking mechanism between feuding parties if necessary.

Mr Ramaphosa says the possibility of extending the CA's May 1996 deadline "is not even being considered".

Government Unveils RDP Funding Allocations*MB1611170994 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Nov 94 pp 1, 2***[Report by Tim Cohen]**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town—The Reconstruction and Development Ministry yesterday outlined its probable 1995-96 expenditure, including R1bn [rands] in new spending on bulk infrastructure in a local government renewal programme.

Of the R5bn allocated to the ministry, about R2.5bn will be spent on the existing 22 Presidential projects, while R1bn will be spent on rural land and water projects.

The ministry expects to get about R500m from international donors, giving it an extra R1bn to spend on projects including a major job creation programme. Presenting the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Programme] White Paper to Parliament, Minister without Portfolio Jay Naidoo admitted there had been legitimate complaints about delays in the transfer of funds to existing projects. He hoped business plans for the existing 22 projects would be ratified by January. Deputy director-general in Naidoo's ministry, Bernie Fanaroff, said the RDP fund committee was likely to approve some plans this week. "If we do, we will send out the cheques next week."

The fact that no money had been spent from the R2.5bn RDP fund this year was partly an "optical illusion" because the State Expenditure Department had instructed the departments responsible for the school feeding scheme and the free health care scheme to spend what they needed and they would be refunded.

Naidoo said a major obstacle remained the lack of delivery capacity at a local government and provincial level. A campaign would be launched to organise local government, involving, community-based bodies, non-governmental organisations trade unions and the private sector. Outlining the RDP's key priorities, Naidoo said housing, bulk infrastructure, agriculture and industrial promotion still had less than 6 percent of the national budget. Reorganising the public service and institutional reform were also priorities. In a focus on institutional reform, the White Paper includes a new section on the "belt-tightening" programme. It specifies that a task group from the State Expenditure and Finance Departments, the Central Economic Advisory Services and the RDP Ministry would meet departments before February to help redirect their expenditure. The group's recommendations would form part of an adjustment to existing proposals for the departments' 1995-96 budgets.

The group would continue working until July to prepare the 1996-97 Budget which would mark the start of the implementation of ideal "multi-year, zero-base Budgets". Zero-base Budgets would not incrementally increase existing allocations—as has often been the practice—but would assume all allocations were open for revision every financial year.

Compared with the draft RDP White Paper, the version tabled yesterday includes a section of departmental proposals for projects to advance the RDP. But the RDP ministry said these could change. Among the suggestions were: the RDP ministry's plan to transform the Development Bank of SA by the year-end; a R1.3bn Agriculture Department plan to settle new farmers on 300,000ha of state land; and a Ministerial and Energy Affairs plan to electrify 2.5-million households by 2000.

The new version of the White Paper included few other changes other than rewording sections on layout and welfare.

It excluded a section on the labour market committing the RDP to "safeguard and extend the gain that workers have already won". This section had also stated that "all workers should be entitled to a living wage and humane conditions of employment in a healthy and safe environment". Naidoo said the exclusion did not imply that the RDP no longer supported the ideas, but rather that the new section detailed goals more specifically.

The ministry said because of the public interest in contributing to the RDP, a Reserve Bank account—Account 80301754—had been opened for contributions.

Viljoen Warns Against Not Accommodating Afrikaner*MB1611131794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1155 GMT 16 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 16 SAPA—The conservative movement cannot be wished away and failure to accommodate the Afrikaner in a "volkstaat" [Afrikaner homeland] could lead to disaster, Freedom Front [FF] leader Gen Constand Viljoen said on Wednesday.

He told the International Association of Political Consultants in Rosebank, Johannesburg: "It is not our intention to establish a white enclave but to have an area of Afrikaner domination. No way will we accept the melting-pot principle."

He said Afrikaner emotions were contained by the Freedom Front and by expectations of achieving a nation state. A nation state would be "the Israel of the Afrikaner" where they could retain their cultural identity with the help of local television, radio and education.

He said Afrikaners were pragmatic about economics. They wanted self-determination, not a divorce from South Africa. Self-determination was provided for in section S34 of the Interim Constitution.

He said civil war had been narrowly averted earlier this year by last-minute talks on the establishment of a Volkstaat Council.

Afrikaners would have been in a position to annex part of South Africa before the April elections but they had

accepted that change was necessary and realistically supported the view that the country should be shared, he said.

Gen Viljoen said there were about 1.8 million registered Afrikaner voters, of whom 60 per cent could be regarded as conservative. About 650,000 Afrikaners had voted for the Freedom Front in support of self-determination.

A current trend of "Afrikaner-bashing" would only aid the growth of the conservative movement and raise the possibility of radical elements taking militant action.

Gen Viljoen said he did not believe the western liberal democratic model suited South Africa or that it would retain its appeal to blacks once the emotions of liberation had passed.

He envisaged African people returning to their sense of "wanting to belong to a group" and said opposition to apartheid was all that held the African National Congress together.

Reconciliation between blacks and Afrikaners had begun at the top level but had yet to filter down to the common man.

AWB Threatens 'War' if Supporters Not Freed

*MB1711054994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2051
GMT 16 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 16 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] leader Eugene Terre'Blanche on Wednesday threatened war if rightwingers in South African prisons were not released.

"I plead with the government that if they want peace in South Africa they must allow the soldiers to come home—white and black," Mr Terre'Blanche told about 300 supporters, most of whom were armed and in uniform, at an AWB meeting in Alberton on the East Rand on Wednesday night. He said although the AWB would "never talk to the ANC" about the future of the Afrikaner nation, it was prepared to discuss the release of "our people" from prisons. "It's those Boers who will decide whether there will be peace," he said. No decision regarding peace would be made by those "on the outside, while you (the government) are declaring war by keeping our people in prison". He said it was unfair to release African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress supporters on amnesty when AWB members had carried out their struggle under former President F W de Klerk.

"What gives you (President Nelson Mandela) the right to keep them in prison," he asked. "If they are not released... before Christmas... there will be war. The AWB is not threatening... If AWB members have to remain in prison while your people are being freed, no power will stop an armed struggle." Mr Terre'Blanche also threatened war when referring to Mr Mandela's statement after the assassination of former Dutch Reformed Church moderator Prof Johan Heyns that all

rightwingers should be disarmed. "Touch our weapons and you are declaring war," he said.

He said if the current rate of "anarchy" and the increase in crime continued, "we will have to protect our property, our farms and our families ourselves". He called for the doubling of manpower in the South African Police in order to bring about a decrease in crime. Referring to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's recent criticism of the police, Mr Terre'Blanche said the new government had been unsuccessful in bringing about the peace and stability it had promised.

Sharply criticising the government of national unity's policies on language and religion, he called on all people, regardless of their mother tongue, to stand together to fight for the preservation of the Afrikaans language and Christianity, especially in schools. "Strangers are ruling our country and they can't speak the hated language and don't know the will of the nation," he said. "We want to destroy English. It is the language of the communist".

He suggested the government was breaking down "because it is a conglomeration of ignorant.... people. Communism is in full swing in South Africa." He said the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] would fail because it relied on foreign investment, of which there "has been none". "Mandela is not capable of delivering the houses" promised by the government.

He said white people would end up paying for the RDP through increased taxes, especially personal tax. He also said large debts incurred by black local authorities were being written off, but nothing was being done to write off the arrears incurred by poor white communities.

MK Deserters Reportedly Join Exiles Committee

*MB1611131994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1138
GMT 16 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ulundi Nov 16 SAPA—The Returned Exiles' Committee [REC] claims it has been joined by ex-Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK) Wallmannstal defence force deserters and is ready to use force to make President Nelson Mandela pay attention to the committee's grievances, it said on Wednesday.

In a statement from Ulundi in KwaZulu/Natal, REC spokesman Pat Hlongwane said Mr Mandela had failed to solve problems in his own organisation yet was "jumping into problems in Angola".

The president and the African National Congress-led government should meet the REC's demands before the REC chose to embark on peaceful resistance "or to hit back physically to show our anger to the international community".

"Our actions will make him pay attention," Mr Hlongwane warned. The REC would not submit and would hit back with all at its disposal, he said.

Wallmannstal is a South African National Defence Force base near Pretoria where more than 2,000 MK soldiers were recently dismissed for going absent without leave.

Mr Hlongwane is the founder of the REC which claims to have a number of disgruntled former MK cadres in its ranks. It is not clear how many more former MK cadres the REC believes have joined the organisation.

ANC Warns Against Resuming Struggle

*MB1611153994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 16 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC has issued a strong warning to suspected former MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] soldiers who said they are going to take up arms again if certain demands are not met. In a statement, the ANC promised firm action against anybody involved in what it called the suicidal plot of returning to the armed struggle and destabilizing the country. The statement apparently refers to threats made by a group of soldiers who deserted from the Wallmannstal military base. The ANC said that their spokesman, Mr. Salvador Mkhari, had never been a member of MK and had joined the self-defense unit long after the ANC had suspended armed activities. The army deserters are demanding that certain promises allegedly made to them by the ANC are kept.

SACP Deplores New MK Threats

*MB1511112894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1035
GMT 15 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 15 SAPA—The South African Communist Party [SACP] said on Tuesday [15 November] that threats by former members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK], military wing of the African National Congress, to return to the armed struggle were "absolutely unacceptable". The SACP said in a statement this type of behaviour was indefensible and played into the hands of those from an apartheid past who hoped to entrench their monopoly of the security forces. It also expressed concern over aspects of the integration of the armed forces, saying the SACP was worried by the arrogance of some leading officers who seemed to assume that integration was an act of magnanimity on their part. On Monday, Salvador Mkhari, spokesman for the newly-formed MK elected

committee, said MK deserters from the South African National Defence Force had decided to use force to get the government to accede to their demands.

Group Warns Police 'Seriously Understaffed'

*MB1611074594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Human Sciences Research Council has issued a warning that the police force is seriously understaffed, and that unless crime is curbed, the government's Reconstruction and Development Plan will never get off the ground. The warning was issued in response to a comment by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki that police statistics on a serious increase in crime were an apparent attempt to secure a higher budget. The council pointed out that in South Africa the ratio of policemen to members of the public was 50 percent lower than in Europe. Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe has requested an urgent meeting with Mr. Mbeki to clear up misunderstandings about his remarks.

Assembly Approves Cut in Mandela's Salary

*MB1511112794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1045
GMT 15 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] National Assembly Nov 15 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela's 20 percent salary and allowances cut was approved in the National Assembly on Tuesday [15 November].

The house approved the motion put by leader of the house Mr. Trevor Manuel that the president's annual salary be cut from R575,000 [rands] to R460,000 and his allowance be reduced from R115,000 to R92,000 a year effective immediately.

The same resolution also approved that on the death of the president an amount of three times his annual remuneration would be paid to his widow or dependents, or any category of persons nominated by him.

Upon retirement from office the president would be granted a pension benefit equal to 75 percent of his annual salary paid monthly. Instead of the latter the president could choose to opt for an annuity equal to the pension benefit, purchased for him from a life insurer of his choice and financed from the National Revenue Fund.

Angola

UNITA Pulls Out of Military Cease-Fire Talks

MB1711141594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military delegation has pulled out of cease-fire talks with Angolan army chiefs in the Zambian capital Lusaka. The head of the UNITA delegation said they could not carry on with the negotiations as fighting in Angola was continuing. He accused government troops of breaking a truce that took effect last night.

Uige Falls to Government Forces

LD1711144894 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 17 Nov 94

[Interview with UNITA representative Eugenio Manuvakola by correspondent Luis Nascimento on 17 November; place not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] Peace in Angola is again at risk. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has withdrawn from the cease-fire negotiations in Lusaka. It has abandoned the negotiating table, leaving the MPLA [People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola] to talk to itself. UNITA says it cannot negotiate with the ruling party when the truce, which came into force yesterday evening, is being violated.

UNITA Secretary General Eugenio Manuvakola spoke to our correspondent Luis Nascimento:

[Begin recording] [Manuvakola] We no longer understand the evolution of the situation. Nothing which is signed with the government is implemented. This morning, at 0700—we have just heard, and I am in direct contact with our vice president, General Dembo—the government took the city of Uige, and is now preparing to advance on Negage.

[Nascimento] Reports of the taking of Uige came yesterday afternoon.

[Manuvakola] Well, the government reported it yesterday to look good in the eyes of the international community. Uige was taken this morning at 0700.

[Nascimento] The process has been irreversibly delayed. The cease-fire, the peace accord perhaps will not be signed on Sunday.

[Manuvakola] Look at it differently: We cannot work in the current general staffs meeting in a climate of war.

[Nascimento] During these meetings of the last few days, was there no agreement, or was there some progress?

[Manuvakola] There was progress, major progress, but only because of a UNITA concession. The meeting should never be held in a climate of war. [end recording]

Government Denies Violating Truce

MB1711141994 London BBC World Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Talks aimed at ending the civil war in Angola have been broken off after the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement withdrew its delegates. UNITA representatives who are meeting with members of the Angolan Government in Zambia said they were pulling out because the government forces had broken the truce that was to take effect yesterday. The government denies breaking the truce, and its ambassador in Washington said UNITA's remarks were part of its propaganda tactics.

UN Mediator Beye Interviewed on Truce

LD1611152294 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 16 Nov 94

[Interview with UN mediator Alioune Blondin Beye by correspondent Farida Ayari on 16 November; place not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] There were reports of fighting in northern Angola this morning near the city of Uige and in the Cabinda enclave. Fighting is continuing although the truce between the regular army and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels is to come into effect at 2000 GMT this evening. [passage omitted]

People seem rather optimistic. Listen for instance to the opinion of the UN mediator for Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, to whom Farida Ayari spoke on the telephone:

[Begin recording] [Beye] The decision to put an end to fighting in Angola remains a major event. In the declaration signed by the two delegations, the word truce is used. For the military, this means a temporary interruption of fighting which must lead to an effective cease-fire which, as you know, comes into effect 48 hours after the signing [of the agreement], that is, 22 November in theory.

[Ayari] Do you think that this is the right time?

[Beye] Well, you know, it is very difficult to say anything definite as far as the Angolan issue is concerned. I have become like St. Thomas, I believe only what I see.

[Ayari] Are you sure President [as heard] Jonas Savimbi will be in Lusaka next Sunday?

[Beye] Look, one cannot be sure about anything concerning the Angolan issue, but if the truce takes place as scheduled—if there is no more fighting in Angola at 2000—then I think that there is no reason whatsoever why this draft agreement should not be signed on Sunday by President Dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi. [end recording]

UNITA Captures Cabindan Town

MB1611154094 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces have seized the town of Tando-Zinze in the northwest of Angola's oil-rich Cabinda enclave. The Angolan army says that large numbers of its troops have been killed in two days of fighting for control of the town. Heavy fighting has also been reported from other areas of Angola just hours before a truce is to come into effect. UNITA and Angolan military leaders agreed to the truce yesterday, and it is due to take effect at 2100 tonight.

UNITA Seeks UN Observers

MB1611201694 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement has called on the United Nations to place observers in the country's main battle zones to guarantee the observance of a truce due to take effect tonight.

In a statement issued in Lisbon today, UNITA said government forces could not be trusted to observe the truce, which is due to hold until a formal cease-fire is declared after the signing of a new peace agreement on Sunday.

UNITA said unless the truce is followed by the rapid (?placing) of UN verification mission observers in areas where military activity is most intense, there is no guarantee the government will order its generals and mercenaries to stop their attacks.

The offensive has led to the government's capture of Huambo, a UNITA stronghold in the central highlands, the oil town of Soyo in northwestern Angola, and Banza Congo, the capital of Zaire Province in northern Angola.

The UNITA statement also demanded that today's truce be accompanied by an end to political persecution of UNITA sympathizers in areas where fighting had taken place recently.

FAA Declares Truce Implemented

MB1611200994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A period of military truce is expected to have come into effect throughout Angolan territory at least 30 minutes ago. In Luanda today, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] General Staff has issued a declaration in connection with that truce.

1. Within the framework of the undertakings that the Angolan Government made in Lusaka, the FAA General Staff hereby solemnly declares the establishment of a truce period throughout Angolan territory as of 2000 [1900 GMT] today, 16 November 1994;

2. The truce will be in force until 0000 on 22 November 1994, at which time the cease-fire agreement will come into force in accordance with the terms of the Lusaka Protocol;

3. The FAA General Staff will give the necessary internal instructions concerning scrupulous compliance with the truce agreement.

Army Representatives View Truce

MB161111194 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 16 Nov 94

[Interviews with UNITA representative Eugenio Manuvakola, representing the FALA General Staff, and General Pedro Neto, representing the FAA General Staff, by correspondent Goncalves Inhangica in Lusaka on 16 November]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] General Pedro Neto, of the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], Eugenio Manuvakola, of the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], and Chris Garuba, of the UN Angola Verification Mission and chief of military observers, last evening signed an agreement to establish a truce throughout country. The period of truce will become effective 24 hours after the signing of the agreement and will extend until 0000 on 22 November. While in force, the two warring sides will abstain from carrying out military actions against each other. I interviewed UNITA's Eugenio Manuvakola.

[Begin recording] [Inhangica] Do you think that the FALA forces will be able to observe the truce that begins today?

[Manuvakola] Well, I believe so. Our leadership has undertaken to do that.

[Inhangica] What does the truce agreement signed yesterday represent?

[Manuvakola] It represents very little at present. I could even say that it is a cosmetic agreement. [end recording]

Pedro Neto, from the government's military delegation, had this to say.

[Begin recording] [Neto] The agreement signed yesterday is the result of a government's declaration urging the general staffs of the two sides to set a date and hour for a truce between the FAA forces and the UNITA military forces. As a result of this declaration, we have tried since 14 November to find a common language to end military hostilities. As you know, however, the UNITA delegation only arrived here in Lusaka during the evening of 14 November. This delayed the beginning of the talks. After the opening ceremony, we tried to reach an understanding on a truce, but because of reasons beyond our desire and mainly raised by UNITA, we were unable to do so on 14 November. Yesterday, we were finally able

to reach an understanding. At present, it is a very useful instrument to create favorable conditions for the signing of the Lusaka protocol.

[Inhanga] The truce comes into effect today?

[Neto] The truce comes into effect at 2000 [1900 GMT] today. It was agreed that the period of truce would come into effect 24 hours after the signing of the agreement. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Before the big ceremony on 20 November, a summit meeting of heads of state from the southern African region will take place in Lusaka. The meeting will be attended by all the presidents of the region.

Savimbi Presence at Signing Confirmed

MB1611211094 *London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 16 Nov 94*

[Interview with UNITA representative Eugenio Manuvakola in Lusaka by unidentified correspondent on 16 November—from the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Through its delegation in Lisbon, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has asked the United Nations to place observers in Angola's principal combat areas to guarantee that the truce is fully complied with. That request makes it clear that there is a climate of extreme distrust between the two sides. That distrust was only further heightened when both sides made it a point of explaining that a truce is not the same thing as a cease-fire. In an interview with the BBC, Eugenio Manuvakola, the head of the UNITA team to the Lusaka peace talks, said the accord would not have been necessary if the government had not been committed to a major military offensive at the same time that it was discussing peace.

[Begin recording] [Manuvakola] This is happening now because of the situation caused by the fact that the government intensified its military operations. The government launched its offensives around the time when we were initialing the accord. Thus, this is an accord that would not have been needed if the government had given the initialing of the accord the same interpretation.

[Unidentified correspondent] General Manuvakola, have you received guarantees from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that the government offensive is going to stop?

[Manuvakola] Well, we have in our hands the declaration issued by the government on 13 November, which (?entrusts the) delegations of the government army and Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff to reach an agreement on the truce. It did not come from President Eduardo dos Santos but, rather, from the Luanda government.

[Correspondent] Will the formal signing of the Lusaka Protocol still happen in Lusaka on 20 November?

[Manuvakola] Yes, the signing is scheduled to take place on 20 November.

[Correspondent] Will UNITA President Savimbi be in Lusaka?

[Manuvakola] Yes, he will be there. [end recording]

UNITA: Luanda Continuing Offensive

LD1611234494 *Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2300 GMT 16 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] this evening accused the Luanda Government of keeping up a generalized offensive in Angola four hours after the truce agreed in Lusaka came into force. In a communique released minutes ago, UNITA speaks of Luanda's blatant breach of its undertakings. [passage omitted]

[Begin Bento Ezequias recording] The UNITA delegation in Portugal wishes to make it known to domestic and international public opinion, and to the institutions connected with the Angolan peace process, especially the UN and the governments of the observer countries, that after 2000 hours today, 16 November 1994, the time at which the truce agreed in Lusaka came into effect, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] armed forces are keeping up a generalized nationwide offensive, in blatant breach of their undertakings.

Even as we speak, indiscriminate aerial bombing raids are taking place against the city of Uige, against various municipalities in Huambo province, in Zaire province, and against most landing strips in the center and north of the country. [end recording]

That was Bento Ezequias, a member of the UNITA delegation in Portugal.

Government Denies Violating Truce

LD1711101794 *Lisbon RDF Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 17 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Angola there is contradictory information regarding who is observing the truce and who is not. Last night UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] accused government troops of continuing the offensive against Uige with the help of South African mercenaries. In Luanda General Franca Ndalo denied the accusations:

[Begin recording] [Ndalo] The information I have is that there is no violation [of the truce] by the government. I think that the UNITA communiques and declarations are sometimes issued with ulterior motives. I understand that yesterday the [Angolan armed forces] General Staff issued a communique saying it has halted all offensives, all military operations.

[Unidentified correspondent] Are the government troops observing the truce?

[Ndalo] Yes, they are. [end recording]

Clashes Prevent Savimbi From Travelling

LD1711102894 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1000 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The truce is shaky in Angola. UNITA [National Union for the total Liberation of Angola] accuses government troops of launching heavy offensives against Huambo, Uige, and airfields in the north and south of the country. UNITA says that if the situation continues it will be practically impossible for Jonas Savimbi to travel to Lusaka. Alcides Sakala of UNITA in Brussels spoke to us:

[Begin Sakala recording] It is impossible because there is no way, no way of leaving the country. The bombing is aimed above all—it is necessary to say this—at destroying runways. It is being systematically carried out. You also know that there are special units of South African mercenaries whose mission is to find and capture President Savimbi's delegation. [end recording]

Red Cross Visits Captured UNITA Officers

MB1711065294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The International Committee of the Red cross, ICRC, will today begin its first relief flights to the city of Huambo. This follows an on-site assessment of the situation by an ICRC team in Huambo on 16 November. Led by (Philip Uzarilli), the ICRC team also visited National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops detained by the Angolan Armed Forces during the city's capture. The ICRC is pleased with the treatment the group of prisoners is receiving. The group includes senior and junior officers, as well as soldiers.

Meanwhile, Huambo authorities are meeting former Huambo residents living in Luanda and Lobito to discuss their return home.

FAA Urges International Community To Stay Alert

BR1411153794 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Nov 94 p 14

[Interview with 'Commander Jota' by Antonio Nhaga; place and date not given: "UNITA Is Paying for Past Mistakes"—first paragraph is DIARIO DE NOTICIAS introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] Commander "Jota", the current spokesman for the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), said in an interview with DIARIO DE NOTICIAS that the intensification of the fighting in Huambo is the price that UNITA [Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is paying for mistakes made in the past by its leadership

when it underestimated the ability of the MPLA [People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola] to win the elections.

[Nhaga] What were the reasons for your split with UNITA?

[Junior] My departure from UNITA had to do with the inadequate and contradictory information prevailing within UNITA's secret services at the time of the elections. On many occasions my colleagues hindered my activities, perhaps because I was the only one who had the courage to tell Savimbi that UNITA would never win in Angola by waging war.

[Nhaga] How do you view the intensification of fighting in Huambo following the initialling of the Lusaka Protocol?

[Junior] The essential thing at this time is the signing of the peace agreements. Indeed, I worked in the secret services and in the Jonas Savimbi's security guard with various generals, including Biguine and Altino Sapalalo ("Bock"), but I must say that UNITA is today paying for the mistakes made by its leadership in the past. UNITA did not believe that after the Bicesse Accords it could lose the elections. I believe that Jeremias Chitunda and Salupeto Pena paid—with their lives—the extremely steep bill of the mistakes made by the UNITA leadership. The deaths of these senior officials now serve as a myth and justification for the continuation of the war. Chitunda and Pena underestimated the ability of the MPLA at the time of winning the elections. In turn, it knew that UNITA had plans for invading Luanda and counterattacking if it lost the elections.

[Nhaga] Do you have confidence in the Lusaka Protocol?

[Junior] The Protocol opens up good prospects for both parties to reach an understanding. I think that shortly there will be a high-level meeting between the military leaders. The government is prepared to negotiate and sign the military protocol.

[Nhaga] Could it be that UNITA will agree to negotiate after the fall of Huambo?

[Junior] Everyone, and the international community in particular, knows that Angola is still at war. Consequently, the offensive by the government forces should not be used as an excuse by UNITA's military chiefs not to go to Lusaka. However, I have confidence in General Arlindo Pena ("Ben-Ben"). I think that he will go to Lusaka or send a military delegation. It will not be hard to reach an agreement, because General Joao de Matos and "Ben-Ben" sketched out some principles that could facilitate the negotiations when the time comes to form a single Angolan army.

[Nhaga] What will happen in Angola in the future?

[Junior] Angola's future will depend on the Angolans. The international community will have to watch over Angola and the Angolans.

[Nhaga] What about the Lusaka accords?

[Junior] It is extremely important that UNITA and the MPLA reach an agreement in Lusaka. If they do, then it will be easy to solve the Angola problem in the near future. Then, after the peace agreements, we can define the ways and the conditions for undertaking the second round of the presidential elections, followed by the autarchic [as published] elections, which will define the strength of the political forces in the various provinces and municipalities.

[Nhaga] However, there are those people who do not want...

[Junior] Unfortunately, there are still generals in UNITA and the MPLA who still feel that military victory will push things to one side—but there will be no victor in Angola. The government has had the serious concern of transmitting to the Angolan people a hope of peace by opening the Lusaka negotiations. I repeat: What is now happening in Huambo is the symbol of a war of the past. The country is still at war, and I believe that if UNITA were in the military position which the government currently is in, then it would unleash an offensive against the FAA's positions. On the other hand, if we recall UNITA's maneuvering during the Lusaka negotiations, we can see that the government is not at all guilty for what is currently happening in the central plateau.

[Nhaga] Why has Savimbi not appeared in public for six months.

[Junior] That is a technique sometimes used by UNITA.

[Nhaga] Are the UNITA dissidents in Luanda under pressure?

[Junior] On the contrary, we are respected by the government and the people in general.

Mozambique

Minister Comments on Caretaker Government

MB1611201194 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Construction and Water Minister Joao Salomao has said that the current Mozambican Government will become a caretaker government the moment the results of the October presidential elections are announced. Salomao added that the caretaker government's duty will be to defend the country's principal social and economic interests, which must be safeguarded irrespective of who wins the elections.

[Begin Salomao recording] The country will continue to have a government though, of course, that government will not have the power to make decisions on major issues. That is the responsibility of a government in full discharge of its functions and attributions. The new government, which will also be headed by President

Joaquim Chissano, will be responsible for continuing the principal work being done in the country.

However, while the present government hands over its duties to the new government, the country must not be directionless or without a government. Certain duties must continue to be performed, irrespective of the changes that may occur. In this case, we know that the president of the Republic will not change. It will be the same person, but even if the president were to be a different person, it would not mean that the country should be rudderless, inactive, and without the control and authority of a governing body. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Dhlakama Interviewed on Election Results

MB1611191594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 16 Nov 94

[Interview with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama by correspondent Dan Isaacs in Maputo; date not given—from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The results of Mozambique's first ever multiparty elections are expected on Friday [18 November] after much delay in holding the poll and then in counting the votes. It looks certain that the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party of President Chissano will end up ahead of the former rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], but that Renamo will have a substantial proportion of the seats in parliament.

In Maputo, Dan Isaacs talked to Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama and asked him if he would accept the results, whatever they were.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] I can confirm that we will accept the results, although there was fraud, because fraud is not just for Renamo to confirm. Even people—anybody—you can, around in here, in Maputo, ask to all the people. They saw fraud—even in other provinces. But we understand, important at this moment is to accept the results of elections. Frelimo will govern. We will be in opposition. This is very, very important. I am very happy about that.

[Isaacs] You seem to be accepting that Renamo will be the smaller party in government and that President Chissano will be the future president. Where does that leave Afonso Dhlakama in the future? What do you want in the new government?

[Dhlakama] As leader, I will be principal leader of opposition here in Mozambique—that is to say, the number two man after President Chissano. There is no question about that.

[Isaacs] People here in politics and abroad—international diplomats—have been made very nervous by the goings on over the last two days, particularly when

you announced the first boycott on the first day of the elections. People are still worried that you might do things like that again.

[Dhlakama] When Renamo complains, it is because we have reason. When we announced that we were not prepared to go to elections on October, the reason was there. But now, my friend, situation is changing. Dhlakama is a man to make confident all the world. In fact, I was controlling my troops after cease-fire. No one was believed that Dhlakama could make discipline during two years since 1992 up to now. Now, I must continue to build my image as leader, politician. I am sure that international community will see that this boy is serious.

[Isaacs] But yet, there has been Renamo soldiers that weren't [words indistinct] there has been arms caches. There has been incidents where Renamo has not been honest.

[Dhlakama] Well, my friend, Renamo is very, very, very, very, very, very honest. When you speak about arms in Mozambique, arms in Mozambique is normal. If you can go to these buildings, you can see bazookas, cannons, antiaircraft, AK-47, pistols. In Mozambique, anybody has arms. But, since war ended, we must collect all these arms. I try to give you understand that we don't have stock of arms to hand in because we don't like arms now.

[Isaacs] I must ask you, because many of the suggestions made in the papers—the daily papers here—say that Renamo would or could return to war. Just tell me Renamo will not return to war.

[Dhlakama] From long time, I don't know how much that I have already told: No war, no war, no war. I am sure never, never, never more war in Mozambique. You can write that President Dhlakama from Renamo has said: No more war, no more war. [end recording]

Renamo Criticizes Commission in Nampula

MB1411195094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Nov 94

[Report by Rafael Omar in Nampula Province]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] political delegation for Nampula Province at about 1915 [1715 GMT] this evening presented a protest note to the Provincial Elections Commission [CPE] concerning an alleged attempt to tamper with data concerning last month's elections in Nampula Province, the country's largest electoral area. [passage omitted]

The Renamo political delegation protest note directly accuses the CPE of promoting fraud. The document says the absence of political party observers in various districts allowed the CPE to change certain data. It also says that unjustifiable delays in moving ballot boxes and vote count sheets from the districts, and the fact that they

were moved when there were no political representatives around, are proof that there was fraud. [passage omitted]

The Renamo document also says that once Renamo members had access to the informatics room, they found certain vote count sheets had been entered into computers without due justification.

At another point in the document, Renamo says such ploys must be linked to the disappearance of 34 kits [preceding word in English] which were the responsibility of the CPE, that allowed too many or too few [words indistinct] at certain polling stations. Renamo cites the example provided by Monapo District, where, it says, four vote count sheets were entered into the computers. That note also says that certain [word indistinct] that appear on the vote count sheets do not correspond to the truth, adding that some vote count sheets do not bear the signatures of officials from the various parties, including Renamo, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], and other unarmed opposition parties.

Yet another problem raised by Renamo's note concerns the presence of polling station tables in certain districts in numbers that do not match those stipulated at the central level. The Renamo political delegation for Nampula Province expressed grave concern about that development.

The note also says many vote count sheets also show erasures that only affect figures concerning [Frelimo presidential candidate Joaquim] Chissano and [Renamo presidential candidate Afonso] Dhlakama, and their parties. Dr. Angelica, of the National Elections Commission, also is accused of having threatened the representatives of political parties and collecting data and vote count sheets that still needed to be analyzed locally. [passage omitted]

In view of the aforementioned, Renamo's note asks for all data to be reviewed before the official result is announced. [passage omitted]

UN Force To Remain Until Mid-December

MB1611082994 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 16 Nov 94

[From the "African News" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United Nations Security Council has decided that it will gradually withdraw its 5,500 peacekeepers from Mozambique. It extended the mandate of the peacekeeping force to mid-December by which time a new government is expected to be in office. A small number would stay until the end of January to continue mine clearance and training. The council said it would endorse the results of last month's elections if the UN observers declare them free and fair and it called on all parties in Mozambique to accept and abide by the results.

Opposition Patriotic Alliance Disbands

MB1611095594 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
11 Nov 94 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] The coalition between Monamo-PMSD [Mozambican Nationalist Movement-Mozambican Social Democratic Party] and FAP [Patriotic Action Front] has already been disbanded after having fulfilled the objective which led to its creation: to contest last October's legislative elections.

FAP's Information Secretary Manuel Meque told our newsdesk that unfortunately the coalition, with the name Patriotic Alliance [AP], did not serve its purpose because it failed to score the 5 percent barrier stipulated by the Electoral Law to obtain representation in parliament.

Speaking in a news conference this week, Monamo Secretary General Dr. Maximo Dias recognized the Patriotic Alliance's defeat in the legislative elections, saying that AP was unknown by most of the electorate.

The FAP member does not hide, however, the displeasure of his party for this defeat, saying that "the Patriotic Alliance" was a total failure. It was formed against the wish of some FAP members, was not known, and obviously could not go far."

"From now on, FAP will have to be very cautious on the issue of coalition," he said, stressing that in his viewpoint the Patriotic Alliance never existed.

Since they are out of parliament, we questioned Manuel Meque what the future of his political party is likely to be, and he replied that FAP will continue to exist.

He said, "We have planned to hold provincial meetings and a congress. We will review our activities and plan future actions. We are a recently formed political party interested in the defense of the nation's interests. We have a future in sight."

Asked to comment whether FAP would accept being part of the next government should it be invited, Manuel Meque said his party has cadres qualified for the office. He said, "In the same way we presented someone to successfully represent us in the National Elections Commission, we can do so in the case of chairing a ministry.

Concerning the elections results, Meque said that "FAP accepts them as long as there is no real proof of fraud."

Namibia

Paper Views Policy Changes After U.S. Elections

MB1511111994 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 10 Nov 94 p 15

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] No significant changes in U.S. foreign policy, concerning Africa, and specifically Namibia, are expected after Tuesday's [15 November] mid-term elections in which the Republican Party gained control of the Lower House for the first time in 40 years, and also scored a victory in the Senate.

The acting public affairs officer of the U.S. Information Service in Windhoek, Angela Emerson, told DIE REPUBLIKEIN yesterday that the president plays the principal role in determining foreign policy and for this reason no significant policy changes towards Africa, and specifically Namibia, are being planned.

"You will probably remember that there was very little change in foreign policy when President Clinton took over from President George Bush even though they represented different political parties," she said.

According to her, Tuesday's shocking defeat for the Democrats was based more on domestic factors and the biggest change in policy is expected in this field. [passage omitted]

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